

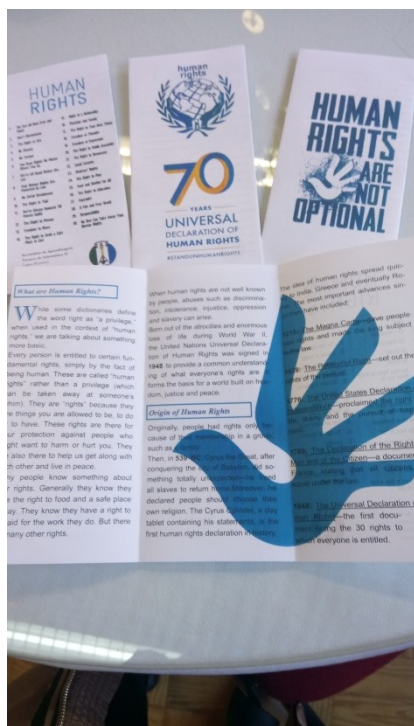
Uma aula diferente

No âmbito da disciplina Comunicar em Inglês, os alunos do Secundário de Aprendizagem Técnico de Informática, 12º ano, lecionaram uma aula sobre “Direitos Humanos” a alunos de 7º ano na tarde do dia 12 de dezembro.

Sendo que no dia 10 de dezembro se assinalaram os 70 anos da Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos, os alunos realizaram grupos de trabalho para pesquisa e apresentação de trabalhos sobre o tema. Deste modo, os alunos produziram cartazes, flyers, powerpoints, marcadores de livros, tendo surgido a ideia de dar uma aula aos alunos mais novos, uma vez que a Semana da Flexibilização abordaria esta temática. Assim, os alunos do Secundário de Aprendizagem Técnico de Informática foram à sala de aula dessas turmas e apresentaram um jogo sobre os Direitos Humanos, exibindo filmes curtos sobre alguns deles e debatendo com os colegas mais novos o conteúdo dos mesmos. No final da aula, foram distribuídos os flyers e os marcadores de livros, executados nas aulas de Comunicar em Inglês, bem como rebuçados.

De salientar o entusiasmo, a motivação e alegria que os alunos que lecionaram as aulas demonstraram e o interesse e boa participação com que foram acolhidos pelos alunos de 7º ano. Fica também o agradecimento aos professores que disponibilizaram o tempo das suas aulas para que esta atividade fosse possível.

A professora Anabela Rego



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HUMAN RIGHTS

1. We Are All Born Free and Equal
 2. Don't Discriminate
 3. The Right to Life
 4. No Slavery
 5. No Torture
 6. You Have Rights No Matter Where You Go
 7. We're All Equal Before the Law
 8. Your Human Rights Are Protected by Law
 9. No Unlawful Detainment
 10. The Right to Trial
 11. We're All Innocent Till Proven Guilty
 12. The Right to Privacy
 13. Freedom to Move
 14. The Right to Seek a Safe Place to Live
 15. Right to a Nationality
 16. Marriage and Family
 17. The Right to Your Own Things
 18. Freedom of Thought
 19. Freedom of Expression
 20. The Right to Public Assembly
 21. The Right to Democracy
 22. Social Security
 23. Workers' Rights
 24. The Right to Play
 25. Food and Shelter for All
 26. The Right to Education
 27. Clean Water
 28. A Fair and Free World
 29. Responsibility
 30. No One Can Take Away Your Human Rights
- Secretariado de Apuradamento
Tribunal de Indonésia 10
Cartão Monitor



70 YEARS

UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS

#STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE NOT OPTIONAL

What are Human Rights?

While some dictionaries define the word right as "a privilege," when used in the context of "human rights," we are talking about something more basic.

Every person is entitled to certain fundamental rights, simply by the fact of being human. These are called "human rights" rather than a privilege (which can be taken away at someone's whim). They are "rights" because they are things you are allowed to be, to do, to have. These rights are there for our protection against people who might want to harm or hurt you. They are also there to help us get along with each other and live in peace.

Many people know something about their rights. Generally they know they have the right to food and a safe place to live. They know they have a right to be paid for the work they do. But there are many other rights.

When human rights are not well known by people, abuses such as discrimination, intolerance, injustice, oppression and slavery can arise.

Born out of the atrocities and enormous loss of life during World War II, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948 to provide a common understanding of what everyone's rights are. It forms the basis for a world built on freedom, justice and peace.

Origin of Human Rights

Originally, people had rights only because of their membership in a group, such as a family.

Then, in 539 BC, Cyrus the Great, after conquering the city of Babylon, did something totally unexpected—he freed all slaves to return home. Moreover, he declared people should choose their own religion. The Cyrus Cylinder, a clay tablet containing his statements, is the first human rights declaration in history.

The idea of human rights spread quickly to India, Greece and eventually Rome. The most important advances since then have included:

1215: The Magna Carta—gave people new rights and made the king subject to the law.

1628: The Petition of Right—set out the rights of the people.

1776: The United States Declaration of Independence—proclaimed the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

1789: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen—a document of France, stating that all citizens are equal under the law.

1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights—the first document listing the 30 rights to which everyone is entitled.



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Secretaría de Aprendizagem
Técnicas de Informática 10
Cátulo Monteiro



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Universal declaration



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